

MASON'S
O.K. SAUCE,
O.K. PICKLES,
MANGO CHUTNEY,
WOMERSHIRE
SAUCE,
MUSTARD SAUCE,
TOMATO CATSUP.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

ALBY, RUSSELL & Co.
Machinery Department,
4, Des Voeux Rd. Centl.
Phone 97.

No. 18,887. 號七十六百八千一第 日八初月二年午戊 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1918. 三拜禮 號十二月三年七國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY.
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers. 1463

OTARD'S

* * *

BRANDY.

Shipped by

OTARD, DUPUY & CO.,

COGNAC.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Telephone No. 75

NEW CARTRIDGES.

JUST ARRIVED.

FIRST-CLASS, DAMP PROOF, AMERICAN SPORTING CARTRIDGES—12, 16, and 20 Bore, loaded with all sizes of Chilled Shot.
These Cartridges, made of the finest damp proof material, steel lined inside with brass casing 12" deep on the outside, are especially made to withstand the effects of damp climates and are second to none for reliability in the field.
We have also received a consignment of R.S.A. Air Rifle.

W.M. SCHMIDT & Co.
[1165]

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.

Canton Mirrors in Various Shades.

Telephone 1218

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

Week Days	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 " " 10.00 " "	" " 15 "
10.00 " " 11.00 " "	" " 15 "
11.00 " " 12.00 noon	" " 15 "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" " 15 "
1.00 p.m. to 1.15 " "	" " 15 "
1.15 " " 1.30 " "	" " 15 "
1.30 " " 1.45 " "	" " 15 "
1.45 " " 1.55 " "	" " 15 "
1.55 " " 2.00 p.m.	" " 15 "
2.00 p.m. to 2.15 " "	" " 15 "
2.15 " " 2.30 " "	" " 15 "
2.30 " " 2.45 " "	" " 15 "
2.45 " " 2.55 " "	" " 15 "
2.55 " " 3.00 p.m.	" " 15 "
NIGHT CARS	
8.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m.	8.30 to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half-Hour	
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.	Every Quarter-Hour
SUNDAYS	
7.20 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes
8.00 " " 10.30 " "	" " 15 "
10.30 " " 11.00 a.m.	" " 15 "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon	" " 15 "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" " 15 "
1.00 p.m. to 1.30 " "	" " 15 "
1.30 " " 1.45 " "	" " 15 "
1.45 " " 1.55 " "	" " 15 "
1.55 " " 2.00 p.m.	" " 15 "
2.00 " " 2.30 " "	" " 15 "
2.30 " " 2.45 " "	" " 15 "
2.45 " " 2.55 " "	" " 15 "
2.55 " " 3.00 p.m.	" " 15 "
NIGHTS CARS on Week Days	
Extra Car at 12 Midnight.	

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compro Order representing Bank Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers. [1465]

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after WEDNESDAY, 19th DECEMBER, 1917, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 5 Through Express a.m.	No. 7 Local a.m.	No. 9 Through Slow a.p.	No. 11 Local a.m.	No. 13 Through Express p.m.	No. 15 Local p.m.	No. 17 Local p.m.	No. 19 Local p.m.	No. 21 Local p.m.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau)	dep.	7.25	6.40		2.20				
Shek Lung	dep.	8.40	7.55	11.15	4.25	2.50			
Shum Chun	dep.	10.25	9.05	12.40	4.50	3.20		6.20	6.00
Shum Shui	dep.		8.15	11.30		3.50		6.45	6.15
Shum Shui	dep.		8.45	11.55		4.05		6.55	6.25
Tai Po Market	dep.		9.25	12.50		4.25		7.15	6.45
Tai Po	dep.		9.55	13.15		4.40		7.30	6.55
Shatin	dep.		10.40	14.00		4.55		7.45	7.10
Yuen Tai	dep.		11.15	14.35		5.10		7.55	7.25
Hung Hom	dep.		11.50	15.10	7.00	5.25		8.10	7.40
Shum Shui	dep.		12.25	15.45		5.40		8.25	7.55
Shum Shui	dep.		12.55	16.15		5.55		8.40	8.10
Shum Shui	dep.		13.25	16.45		6.10		8.55	8.35
Shum Shui	dep.		13.55	17.15		6.25		9.10	8.50
Shum Shui	dep.		14.25	17.45		6.40		9.25	9.05
Shum Shui	dep.		14.55	18.15		6.55		9.40	9.25
Shum Shui	dep.		15.25	18.45		7.10		9.55	9.45
Shum Shui	dep.		15.55	19.15		7.25		10.10	9.65
Shum Shui	dep.		16.25	19.45		7.40		10.25	9.85
Shum Shui	dep.		16.55	20.15		7.55		10.40	10.05
Shum Shui	dep.		17.25	20.45		8.10		10.55	10.25
Shum Shui	dep.		17.55	21.15		8.25		11.10	10.45
Shum Shui	dep.		18.25	21.45		8.40		11.25	10.65
Shum Shui	dep.		18.55	22.15		8.55		11.40	10.85
Shum Shui	dep.		19.25	22.45		9.10		11.55	11.05
Shum Shui	dep.		19.55	23.15		9.25		12.10	11.25
Shum Shui	dep.		20.25	23.45		9.40		12.25	11.45
Shum Shui	dep.		20.55	24.15		9.55		12.40	11.65
Shum Shui	dep.		21.25	24.45		10.10		12.55	11.85
Shum Shui	dep.		21.55	25.15		10.25		13.10	12.05
Shum Shui	dep.		22.25	25.45		10.40		13.25	12.25
Shum Shui	dep.		22.55	26.15		10.55		13.40	12.45
Shum Shui	dep.		23.25	26.45		11.10		13.55	12.65
Shum Shui	dep.		23.55	27.15		11.25		14.10	12.85
Shum Shui	dep.		24.25	27.45		11.40		14.25	13.05
Shum Shui	dep.		24.55	28.15		11.55		14.40	13.25
Shum Shui	dep.		25.25	28.45		12.10		14.55	13.45
Shum Shui	dep.		25.55	29.15		12.25		15.10	13.65
Shum Shui	dep.		26.25	29.45		12.40		15.25	13.85
Shum Shui	dep.		26.55	30.15		12.55		15.40	14.05
Shum Shui	dep.		27.25	30.45		13.10		15.55	14.25
Shum Shui	dep.		27.55	31.15		13.25		16.10	14.45
Shum Shui	dep.		28.25	31.45		13.40		16.25	14.65
Shum Shui	dep.		28.55	32.15		13.55		16.40	14.85
Shum Shui	dep.		29.25	32.45		14.10		16.55	15.05
Shum Shui	dep.		29.55	33.15		14.25		17.10	15.25
Shum Shui	dep.		30.25	33.45		14.40		17.25	15.45
Shum Shui	dep.		30.55	34.15		14.55		17.40	15.65
Shum Shui	dep.		31.25	34.45		15.10		17.55	15.85
Shum Shui	dep.		31.55	35.15		15.25		18.10	16.05
Shum Shui	dep.		32.25	35.45		15.40		18.25	16.25
Shum Shui	dep.		32.55	36.15		15.55		18.40	16.45
Shum Shui	dep.		33.25	36.45		16.10		18.55	16.65
Shum Shui	dep.		33.55	37.15		16.25		19.10	16.85
Shum Shui	dep.		34.25	37.45		16.40		19.25	17.05
Shum Shui	dep.		34.55	38.15		16.55		19.40	17.25
Shum Shui	dep.		35.25	38.45		17.10		19.55	17.45
Shum Shui	dep.		35.55	39.15		17.25		20.10	17.65
Shum Shui	dep.		36.25	39.45		17.40		20.25	17.85
Shum Shui	dep.		36.55	40.15		17.55		20.40	18.05
Shum Shui	dep.		37.25	40.45		18.10		20.55	18.25
Shum Shui	dep.		37.55	41.15		18.25		21.10	18.45
Shum Shui	dep.		38.25	41.45		18.40		21.25	18.65
Shum Shui	dep.		38.55	42.15		18.55		21.40	18.85
Shum Shui	dep.		39.25	42.45		19.10		21.55	19.05
Shum Shui	dep.		39.55	43.15		19.25		22.10	19.25
Shum Shui	dep.		40.25	43.45		19.40		22.25	19.45
Shum Shui	dep.		40.55	44.15		19.55		22.40	19.65
Shum Shui	dep.		41.25	44.45		20.10		22.55	19.85
Shum Shui	dep.		41.55	45.15		20.25		23.10	20.05
Shum Shui	dep.		42.25	45.45		20.40		23.25	20.25
Shum Shui	dep.		42.55	46.15		20.55		23.40	20.45
Shum Shui	dep.		43.25	46.45		21.10		23.55	20.65
Shum Shui	dep.		43.55	47.15		21.25		24.10	20.85
Shum Shui	dep.		44.25	47.45		21.40		24.25	21.05
Shum Shui	dep.		44.55	48.15		21.55		24.40	21.25
Shum Shui	dep.		45.25	48.45		22.10		24.55	21.45
Shum Shui	dep.		45.55	49.15		22.25		25.10	21.65
Shum Shui	dep.		46.25	49.45		22.40		25.25	21.85
Shum Shui	dep.		46.55	50.15		22.55		25.40	22.05
Shum Shui	dep.		47.25	50.45		23.10		25.55	22.25
Shum Shui	dep.		47.55	51.15		23.25		26.10	22.45
Shum Shui	dep.		48.25	51.45		23.40		26.25	22.65
Shum Shui	dep.		48.55	52.15		23.55		26.40	22.85
Shum Shui	dep.		49.25	52.45		24.10		26.55	23.05
Shum Shui	dep.		49.55	53.15		24.25		27.10	23.25
Shum Shui	dep.		50.25	53.45		24.40		27.25	23.45
Shum Shui	dep.		50.55	54.15		24.55		27.40	23.65
Shum Shui	dep.		51.25	54.45		25.10		27.55	23.85
Shum Shui	dep.		51.55	55.15		25.25		28.10	24.05
Shum Shui	dep.		52.25	55.45		25.40		28.25	24.25
Shum Shui	dep.		52.55	56.15		25.55		28.40	24.45
Shum Shui	dep.		53.25	56.45		26.10		28.55	24.65
Shum Shui	dep.		53.55	57.15		26.25		29.10	24.85
Shum Shui	dep.		54.25	57.45		26.40		29.25	25.05
Shum Shui	dep.		54.55	58.15		26.55		29.40	25.25
Shum Shui	dep.		55.25	58.45		27.10		29.55	25.45
Shum Shui	dep.		55.55	59.15		27.25		30.10	25.65
Shum Shui	dep.		56.25	59.45		27.40		30.25	25.85
Shum Shui	dep.		56.55	60.15		27.55		30.40	26.05
Shum Shui	dep.		57.25	60.45		28.10		30.55	26.25
Shum Shui	dep.		57.55	61.15		28.25		31.10	26.45
Shum Shui	dep.		58.25	61.45		28.40		31.25	26.65
Shum Shui	dep.		58.55	62.15		28.55		31.40	26.85
Shum Shui	dep.		59.25	62.45		29.10		31.55	27.05
Shum Shui	dep.		59.55	63.15		29.25		32.10	27.25
Shum Shui	dep.		60.25	63.45		29.40		32.25	27.45
Shum Shui	dep.		60.55	64.15		29.55		32.40	27.65
Shum Shui	dep.		61.25	64.45		30.10		32.55	27.85
Shum Shui	dep.		61.55	65.15		30.25		33.10	28.05
Shum Shui	dep.		62.25	65.45		30.40		33.25	28.25
Shum Shui	dep.		62.55	66.15		30.55		33.40	28.45
Shum Shui	dep.		63.25	66.45		31.10		33.55	28.65
Shum Shui	dep.		63.55	67.15		31.25		34.10	28.85
Shum Shui	dep.		64.25	67.45		31.40		34.25	29.05
Shum Shui	dep.		64.55	68.15		31.55		34.40	29.25
Shum Shui	dep.		65.25	68.45		32.10		34.55	29.45
Shum Shui	dep.		65.55	69.15		32.25		35.10	29.65
Shum Shui	dep.		66.25	69.45		32.40		35.25	29.85
Shum Shui	dep.		66.55	70.15		32.55		35.40	30.05
Shum Shui	dep.		67.25	70.45		33.10		35.55	30.25
Shum Shui	dep.		67.55	71.15		33.25		36.10	30.45
Shum Shui	dep.		68.25	71.45		33.40		36.25	30.65
Shum Shui	dep.		68.55	72.15		33.55		36.40	30.85
Shum Shui	dep.		69.25	72.45		34.10		36.55	31.05
Shum Shui	dep.		69.55	73.15		34.25		37.10	31.25
Shum Shui	dep.		70.25	73.45		34.40		37.25	31.45
Shum Shui	dep.		70.55	74.15		34.55		37.40	31.65
Shum Shui	dep.		71.25	74.45		35.10		37.55	31.85
Shum Shui	dep.		71.55	75.15		35.25		38.10	32.05
Shum Shui	dep.		72.25	75.45		35.40		38.25	32.25
Shum Shui	dep.		72.55	76.15		35.55		38.40	32.45
Shum Shui	dep.		73.25	76.45		36.10		38.55	32.65
Shum Shui	dep.		73.55	77.15		36.25		39.10	32.85
Shum Shui	dep.		74.25	77.45		36.40		39.25	33.05
Shum Shui	dep.		74.55	78.15		36.55		39.40	33.25
Shum Shui	dep.		75.25	78.45		37.10		39.55	33.45
Shum Shui	dep.		75.55	79.15		37.25		40.10	33.65
Shum Shui	dep.		76.25	79.45		37.40		40.25	33.85
Shum Shui	dep.		76.55	80.15		37.55		40.40	34.05
Shum Shui	dep.		77.25	80.45		38.10		40.55	34.25
Shum Shui	dep.		77.55	81.15		38.25		41.10	34.45
Shum Shui	dep.		78.25	81.45		38.40		41.25	34.65
Shum Shui	dep.		78.55	82.15		38.55		41.40	34.85
Shum Shui	dep.		79.25	82.45		39.10		41.55	35.05
Shum Shui	dep.		79.55	83.15		39.25		42.10	35.25
Shum Shui	dep.		80.25	83.45		39.40		42.25	35.45
Shum Shui	dep.		80.55	84.15		39.55		42.40	35.65
Shum Shui	dep.		81.25	84.45		40.10		42.55	35.85
Shum Shui	dep.		81.55	85.15		40.25		43.10	36.05
Shum Shui	dep.		82.25	85.45		40.40		43.25	36.25
Shum Shui	dep.		82.55	86.15		40.55		4	

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE EASTERN EXTENSION, AUSTRALASIA AND CHINA TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.

SENDERS OF TELEGRAMS are hereby notified that from the 1st April, 1918, until further Notice, the Currency Charges for Telegrams will be collected at the Rate of \$0.27 to equal Franc 1.00.

J. KENNEDY GIBSON,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 20th March, 1918. [1798]

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.
HONGKONG STATION.

CURRENCY CHARGES ON TELEGRAMS.

SENDERS OF TELEGRAMS are hereby notified that from the 1st April, 1918, until further Notice, the Currency Charges for Telegrams will be collected at the Rate of \$0.27 to equal Franc 1.00.

T. KRING,
Acting Superintendent.
Hongkong, 20th March, 1918. [1797]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE

HAVING returned to the Colony, I have this Day RESUMED CHARGE of the Company's business.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. E. CLARKE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 20th March, 1918. [1798]

GULA-KALUMPONG RUBBER ESTATES, LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held on March 28th.

The SHARE REGISTERS will be CLOSED from March 26th to April 5th, both days inclusive.

LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Colonial Registrar.
Hongkong, 20th March, 1918. [1799]

WANTED

FOREIGN Family requires the Services of an ENGLISH GOVERNESS for a trip to Japan to take care of Children.

Apply between 12 Noon and 2 P.M.
Room 269,
Hongkong Hotel.
11800

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "COLOMBIA."

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

The above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Cargo is being landed at their risk into the Hammonds and/or extra Hammonds Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Import and Export, Hongkong, before the Bill of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Saturday, 23rd March, at 10 A.M.

All Claims must be presented within a month of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after Monday, 25th March, will be subject to landing and storage.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading immediately for countersignature immediately.

PAID BY MAIL.
J. ORAM SHEPARD,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 18th March, 1918. [1799]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the COLONIAL (Hongkong) REGISTER of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, 26th March, 1918, to WEDNESDAY, 27th March, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 18th March, 1918. [1798]

WANTED

LADY STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST.
Apply with references to—
Box No. 100,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1789]

WANTED

AT the PRANK for a little girl of 2½ years resident EUROPEAN NURSE.

Apply—
Box No. 25,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1898]

FOR SALE

\$50 PEARL EARRINGS \$750 PEARL NECKLACE \$500 LADY'S FUR-CLOAK (KARAKUL BUHARA).
Apply to the undersigned any day between Noon and 4 P.M.
LAWSON, SNARSKI,
Room No. 2, Grand Hotel.
[1791]

INTIMATIONS

THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of March, 1918, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1917, and declaring a Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 14th March, 1918, until SATURDAY, the 16th March, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
Hongkong, 14th March, 1918. [1748]

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of the Company, 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on MONDAY, 26th March, 1918, at 12 Noon, for consideration of the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The SHARE REGISTERS and TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 18th to the 25th inst., both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 18th March, 1918. [1776]

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the undersigned at 11 A.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 27th March.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 27th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 8th March, 1918. [1755]

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE FORTIETH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, Pedder's Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th March, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 27th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1918. [1747]

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the General Managers at No. 1, WILKESDAY, the 27th March, for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917, and the Report of the General Managers.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to 27th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 7th March, 1918. [1764]

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

MATRICULATION, SENIOR AND JUNIOR LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that these EXAMINATIONS will commence on MONDAY, July 8th, 1918.

Arrangements will be made to hold the Examination at any town where a sufficient number of candidates offer themselves.

Candidates who wish to be examined at any other place than Hongkong or Shanghai must apply to the Registrar on or before April 2nd, 1918.

Forms of entry and all particulars can be obtained on application to the REGISTRAR, THE UNIVERSITY, HONGKONG.

The entry form, duly filled in, must reach the Registrar, together with the fee (Ten Dollars, Hongkong Currency) on or before May 2nd, 1918.

The following Scholarships and Prizes will be awarded on the results of the Matriculation Examination, provided that candidates of sufficient merit offer themselves:

(a) Two King Edward VII. Scholarships of \$40 a year each, for five years, tenable in any Faculty. A candidate for these Scholarships must be under the age of 21 on July 1st, and must before the first day of the Examination submit to the Registrar proof that he is a British subject.

(b) Two President's Scholarships of four hundred dollars each (Peking Currency) for five years, tenable in any Faculty. A candidate for one of these Scholarships must be under the age of 21 years on July 1st, and must before the first day of the Examination submit to the Registrar proof that he is the son of Chinese parents; that he was not born in any British Possession or Protectorate; that he has not adopted any foreign nationality; and that he is not eligible to compete for a King Edward VII. Scholarship.

(c) Four cash prizes \$100 each (Hongkong Currency). Candidates who secure King Edward VII. or President's Scholarships or cash prizes must enter the University on the day on which the University session opens and must reside in one of the hostels directly managed by the University.

The Examinations will be conducted according to the Regulations for the Senior and Junior Local Examinations and for the Matriculation Examination of 1918.

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

PURCHASERS OF PARIMUTUEL TICKETS on the 5th Race (Second Day, for Cash Sweep, Place and Winner, also Cash Sweep ticket holders, of following Races can obtain a refund on production of their tickets at the Office of the Hongkong Jockey Club, on the Ground Floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEXE, CHATER ROAD, between the hours of 3.30 P.M.—5.30 P.M. on MONDAY, 4th March, 1918, until 18th March (Saturdays and Sundays excepted).

HOLDERS OF UNPAID WINNING TICKETS (Cash Sweep, Place and Winner) will also be paid at the same place and between the same hours as stated above on production of their tickets.

LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Accountants to the
Hongkong Jockey Club.
[1717]

NOTICE

WE have been appointed by Messrs JENSON & NICHOLSON, LIMITED, OF LONDON, to be their Sole Agents in Hongkong, South China, and the Philippine Islands, for the sale of their Varnishes, Enamels, Paints, Colours and all kindred lines manufactured by them.

THE HONGKONG MARCANTILE CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1918. [1718]

NOTICE

THIS is respectfully to state that, owing to the War, everything has become extremely dear. There is no article in daily use which does not seem to have doubled in price. To earn a livelihood, therefore, is very difficult, and we have been reluctantly compelled to ask the owners of Shipyards to devise some means of adjusting this matter.

We have to thank the owners of Shipyards for their kindness in commiserating with the difficulties of labourers and promising to pay Eighty Cents per head per day. This advertisement is inserted, therefore, to notify all owners of Chinese and Foreign Ships that, should they employ any Carpenters to work, they are requested kindly to pay this amount in full.

Notified by the SHOOY NOAH HOE SHOOK (Ships Art School),
824, Canton Road, Mongkok, Yau-mat.
Hongkong, 18th March, 1918. [1774]

NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 5 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 24 hours are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET

IMMEDIATE entry. Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to—

The Manager
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,
48, Connaught Road Central.
[1798]

TO LET

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to—
MUNPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings.
[1808]

TO LET

OFFICES in York Buildings.

HOUSES on Shamshu Canton.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., Ltd.
[1808]

FOR SALE

TUSCULUM, Barker Road, 155, Poon.

Apply—
BUNOAN CLARK,
Care of LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
[1771]

WANTED

TWO or THREE LARGE OFFICE ROOMS in Central Locality. First floor preferred.

Apply to—
TONG BENG & Co.,
19 Queen's Road Central.
[1807]

WANTED

LEVEL or THEODOLITE. Must be reliable. Also Drawing Office Materials.

Reply to—
"C. H."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1798]

INTIMATION

BY APPOINTMENT.

WATSON'S PYERIS.

Registered.

An exact reproduction of a well-known Spa at half the price.

Blends perfectly with Spirits,

especially Whisky.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing,
Drink deep or touch not the Pyerian Spring.

There shallow drafts intoxicate the brain
And drinking deeply sobers us again."

Fope.

PINTS 90 CTS. PER DOZ.

SPITS 60 " " "

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

BRATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

Hongkong Office: 14A, DE VORSE ROAD, C. LONDON Office: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 20TH MARCH, 1918.

ORGANISED FRATERNISATION

The German believes profoundly in organization. For generations he has been organizing the German equivalent for patriotism, which has taken the form of a national megalomania.

BISMARCK taught him how to organize public opinion by a cunning manipulation of the Press. To-day the Press is one of the weapons, comparable to his own poison gases, with which he is waging the war.

So vital does he consider the organization of "atmosphere" that when Count CERNUSCH went to Berlin at the beginning of December to confer with the German military leaders on the prospects of Austria lending troops for service on the Western Front, he was accompanied by the Press Manager of the Austrian Foreign Office, whose duty it would be to mobilize Austrian public opinion in favour of such a policy.

A disciple of Baron KUEHLMANN, the German Foreign Minister, who prides himself on his insight into the psychology of other nations, has publicly expressed his confidence that after the war the Germans will be able to organize "sympathy" among the peoples who are now their enemies.

Presumably, he bases his faith on the success with which they were able to organize hatred among their own people by the Russians, the English, and the French, each in their turn.

According to a message from Washington Germans are now busy in Switzerland and Sweden trying to create an "atmosphere" favourable for peace conferences.

Placards, also, are being smuggled into the French lines with a view to repeating the tactics which succeeded in Italy, and it is gratifying to learn that some of the distributors have been caught and summarily shot.

A remarkable instance of the German passion for organization has recently come to hand in the shape of a Divisional Order captured from the German troops in Roumania.

This Order, dated June 7th, 1917, and marked "Secret," deals in considerable detail with the methods of carrying on propaganda among the Roumanian troops, mainly by means of organized fraternisation.

The Order, which was originally drawn up by the Headquarters of the 26th Infantry Division, was re-issued by General KREYENBERG, commanding the 82nd Infantry Brigade.

"The aim of our propaganda activities (says this document) is the demoralisation of the Roumanian Armies and the collection of information concerning the enemy. There will be two methods:—(1) A copious distribution of newspapers and pamphlets among the more intelligent sections of the Roumanian Army; (2) by verbal influence on the troops on the part of trustworthy people (officers and N.C.O.s.).

The Examination Stations of the Front will be placed under the charge of a suitable Company leader, whose duties will include the organisation, at certain appointed spots, with the help of the interpreter, of fraternisation with the enemy. So far as the enemy responds to advances it will be the duty of the leader to arrange assemblies at fixed times. When these arrangements have been made the Intelligence Officer of the Division must be immediately informed by telephone; he alone is empowered to conduct negotiations with the enemy, in accordance with the instructions that have reached him."

The Order proceeds to urge the necessity of avoiding all spontaneous and unorganised fraternisation, on the plea that "in all such cases, the enemy would seek to abuse the good nature of our men."

Various instructions follow as to the nature of information required and the manner of approaching the enemy, and a warning is given against attempts to fraternise in the neighbourhood of Artillery Observations posts, owing to the presence of French officers.

"Don't frighten the enemy by shouting loudly at him," is one piece of advice given. "Your object will be best attained by calling quietly and discreetly, in a comradely manner, by repeating the attempt often at the same spot; by promises not to shoot; or by throwing tobacco across. Tobacco can be obtained for this purpose by the Company leader from the Intelligence Officer."

It is further laid down that the Company leader will report every evening without fail on the propaganda proceedings for the day. Provision is made for keeping artillery informed as to the places of fraternisation and also for the posting of snipers in the German trenches to guard the fraternisation sections, who, incidentally, were to be exhaustively instructed as to "our alleged disposition of forces."

They were, in fact, not only to collect information from the foe but to give him in exchange an abundance of false information about themselves. In the case of Roumania the plan failed, but we are only too painfully aware that it has not with success elsewhere.

Fifteen men of the Middlesex Regiment are now attached to the Hongkong Police Force.

The closing social and business meeting of the Union Church Guild will be held this evening at 8 o'clock in the Lecture Hall, Kennedy Road.

It is announced that from the April 1st, the agency charges for telegrams sent by the Eastern Extension of Great Northern Companies will be collected at the rate of 27 cents equal one franc.

During Sunday and Monday there were twenty-three fresh cases of cerebrospinal meningitis, eleven of which occurred in the City of Victoria. There were nine deaths. All the victims were Chinese.

Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews, Colonial Registrar for the Gula-Kalumpung Rubber Estates, Ltd., are in receipt of information that the Company has declared a final dividend of 1s. 9d., less five shillings in the 2 income-tax, payable on April 4th.

Two cases of the confidence trick were reported to the Police on Monday. In one case a Chinese married woman residing in No. 3 Hollywood Road has reported that on Saturday a man named Kwan obtained \$432 from her under the pretence of selling her 55 pearls.

A similar story was told by another Chinese lady, of a woman who swindled her out of \$255 under the pretence of selling her 13 large pearls.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

RETURN OF DIPLOMATS FROM RUSSIA.

Peking, March 18th.

The Chinese, Japanese, Siamese, and American diplomats have arrived at Manchouli.

CHINA'S DOMESTIC STRIFE.

General Chang Tso-lin has offered to surrender the arms he confiscated, and the Government has expressed appreciation of his loyalty.

The recapture of Yochow is expected hourly. The Yangtze problem created by Fong Yu-shian is still acute.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE WAR CHARITIES COMMITTEE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—The desirability of having all sections of the varied British interests in the Colony represented on the General Committee of the War Charities is obvious; but while this principle has been observed as far as possible hitherto, it is felt that the object can only be completely attained through a public meeting. Quite a number of interests of all kinds, whose adherence and direct support would be of real value to the common cause, are at present unrepresented; and it has been resolved therefore to call a meeting of the General Committee, which the British community will be invited to attend, in order to elect as many additional members as may be necessary. Any section of the British community which desires to assist will be invited to make nominations, and if convenient, new members can be nominated before the meeting by letter to the Hon. Secretary, War Charities, Post Office Buildings. The subsequent election of a new Executive Committee will be left in the hands of the General Committee.

Details of the funds so far collected and allocated will be shortly published; in the meantime, it may be of interest to state that over \$694,000 have been collected since the fund was opened in January, 1916; that about \$112,000 have been utilised locally, and about \$58,000 allocated at home; between 73 objects; and there is no reason to anticipate any reduction in the responsibilities of the Committee during the coming year.

The meeting of the General Committee referred to—at which the Executive Committee will submit its report—will be held under the Chairmanship of His Excellency, The Governor at 5.30 p.m., on Monday, April 8th, in the Chamber of Commerce Room, City Hall (by kind permission), and the attendance of the British Community is invited. Yours faithfully,

(Signed) E. R. HALLIFAX,
(Hon. Sec. War Charities Committee),
Secretary for Chinese Affairs,
Hongkong, 18th March, 1918.

CINEMA ENTERTAINMENTS FOR THE TROOPS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—You would be rendering a service to the troops in Hongkong if you would kindly give early publicity to the following—

In view of all cinema theatres having been put out of bounds during the continuance of the present epidemic, a scheme has been arranged for a cinema entertainment to take place once or possibly twice a week at the Royal Artillery Theatre, which will be open to members of His Majesty's Forces and their friends only.

The first performance will take place on Thursday, when the first parts of the Pathé film "The Fatal Ring" will be screened. The lights will be turned down at 8 p.m. sharp, as it is essential that the entertainment be completed by 10 p.m. Future entertainments, when "The Fatal Ring" will be continued, will take place on Wednesdays and also, if possible, on Saturdays, at the same hour.

The charges for admission will be fifteen, twenty-five, and fifty cents, payment being made at the door, and such payment will be accepted from members of H.M. Forces only.

It is hoped that the scheme will be well supported, as it will be much in the nature of an almost certain loss, which the Services' Entertainment Committee has kindly promised to meet, should it be possible. It is to be hoped that the kindness of the Pathé Cinemas will be of great assistance in the matter.

With anticipatory thanks, very faithfully yours,

THE WAR.

SERIOUS NEWS FROM SIBERIA.
TWO ENEMY ARMY CORPS BEING FORMED AT IRKUTSK.

GERMANY THREATENS HOLLAND.

ENEMY PUZZLED ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF SHIPPING CRITICISED.

Branco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

ACTIVE HOSTILE ARTILLERY.

LONDON, March 18th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We carried out a successful raid southward of Acheville.

There was hostile artillery firing southward of the Bapaume-Cambrai road and in the neighbourhood of Lens. It was very active between Warnebon and Zonnebeke.

EARLIER CABLES.

WHY ARE THE GERMANS WAITING?

LONDON, March 17th.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, commenting upon the Hindenburg interview cabled on March 14th, states that reciprocal raiding and artillery firing are keeping the front active and thunderous, but the German newspapers are questioning what the High Command is waiting for. Hindenburg is protesting very much concerning the moral of the German troops. All recent experiences of prisoners demonstrate that they are anything but confident at the prospect of a big offensive; they even view it with dismay. The enemy is at present trying his utmost to discover the strength and dispositions of our artillery, and is wasting immense quantities of ammunition in the task. The indomitable work of our airmen in combating the skies is severely restricting the enemy aerial observation and ensuring

BELGIAN REPORT.

A Belgian communiqué states:—During the past two days artillery activity was particularly intense in the districts of Nieuport, Dixmude and Mersel. The enemy is continuing to fire quantities of gas-shells. We are replying similarly.

FRENCH FRONT.

SERIES OF GERMAN ATTACKS.

PARIS, March 18th.

A communiqué states:—The enemy bombardment on the right of the Meuse became intense, followed by a series of strong German attacks.

Big enemy detachments approached our positions, penetrating our lines at various points in the direction of Samogneux, north of Bois-des-Courriers and in the Bezonvaux district.

Our assailants suffered heavily under the violence of our fire and were unable to maintain themselves in the elements in which they had obtained a footing.

The artillery firing continues very lively in this region.

Our troops last night penetrated enemy trenches at Bois-de-Malancourt for a width of 1,400 metres to a depth of 800 metres.

The total prisoners captured on the left bank of the Meuse last night exceeds 160, including several officers.

BOMBARDMENTS AND RAID.

After a bombardment we raided to some depth at Malancourt Wood and captured 40 prisoners.

The enemy at night-time violently bombarded points between the Meuse and Bezonvaux.

We immediately replied.

A German aeroplane was brought down and four others were severely damaged.

Our aeroplanes dropped 7,000 kilograms of bombs on military establishments behind the enemy front.

Aerial Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TEN ENEMY AEROPLANES DESTROYED.

LONDON, March 18th.

The Admiralty states:—During an offensive of patrols from Dunkirk our aeroplanes destroyed five machines and shot down five from Thursday to Sunday. All returned.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE ALLIES AND DUTCH SHIPPING.

THREAT OF GERMAN BLOCKADE.

AMSTERDAM, March 17th.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* threatens that if the Allies take over the Dutch ships the German submarines will blockade the Dutch coast.

GERMANS' DESPERATE EFFORTS TO THWART ALLIES.

LONDON, March 18th.

The Germans are making desperate efforts to prevent Holland from accepting the *Entente's* terms. Threats and cajolery are used indiscriminately.

The Dutch reply is expected to-day. It is stated that British ships in Dutch ports are ready to leave at a moment's notice.

The *Daily Mail's* Correspondent at The Hague understands that Holland has accepted the Allies' conditions.

The Balkans.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FORCES ACTIVE ON MACEDONIA FRONT.

LONDON, March 18th.

Reuter's Correspondent states that the British forces in Macedonia during the past week were more active in all sectors, especially on the British Struma and Doiran fronts.

The Greeks were successful in artillery firing, aviation, and infantry raids on enemy trenches, capturing quantities of military equipment.

SERBIANS REPUDIATE PEACE RUMOUR.

The Serbians indignantly repudiate the statements in the German newspaper alleging a separate peace with Serbia.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF MONASTIR.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 17th.

Twenty-five persons were killed and 35 injured, mostly women and children, by the bombardment of Monastir.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE COMB-OUT OF MINERS.

MINERS FAYOUR PROPOSAL.

LONDON, March 18th.

The South Wales miners voted 48,430 for and 47,728 against the Government's proposal to comb out 50,000 miners in Great Britain for the Army.

THE MARCONI CASE.

TO BE REFERRED TO ARBITRATION.

LONDON, March 19th.

In the Marconi case in the High Court, cabled on the 14th instant, the Attorney General announced that the disputed questions would be referred to arbitration for assessment of the amount of compensation.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

WEEKLY WAR REVIEW.

WASHINGTON, March 18th.

The War Secretary's Weekly Review says:—While hostile preparations for an offensive in the West are not slackening it is becoming more evident that the enemy will launch an offensive only if he is compelled by the exigencies of the general strategic situation. While fresh German Divisions are reported to be arriving in the West, it is important to note that the density of enemy forces has nearly reached a point beyond which it would not be practicable to go, owing to the changes of congestion of his lines of communication, preventing the essential flexibility to manoeuvre.

An American detachment is entrenched near the Swiss border, where the enemy bombardments are frequent.

The arrival of fresh units and material from Germany, east and west of Lake Garda, indicates hostile operations having Verona and Brescia as their objectives.

EARLIER CABLES.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

GENERAL NEWS.

PETERSBURG, March 18th.

It appears that the Russian Fleet at Odessa, withdrew to Sevastopol prior to the German occupation of Odessa and Nicolaief, where the Soviets were immediately suppressed. The Germans have seized the naval dockyards at Nicolaief. The German offensive is proceeding towards Kherson.

The majority of the Russian Press continues to emphasise that the peace imposed by the German Imperialists offers a necessary respite to enable the Soviets to organise the country for a fresh and bitter struggle with the invader. The treaty must inevitably be rescinded once a real national authority is constituted.

HELSINGFORS' COMMUNICATIONS INTERRUPTED.

STOCKHOLM, March 17th.

Telegraphic communication with Helsingfors and South Finland was suddenly interrupted on Saturday evening. Probably the Germans on the Aaland Islands cut the line.

WHEAT AT ODESSA.

CHICAGO, March 18th.

An American grain expert is of opinion that the Germans will find no wheat at Odessa, and that all has been consumed by the refugees and disbanded soldiers.

RUSSIAN MINISTER TO BERLIN.

PETERSBURG, March 17th.

M. Joffre, who was President of the Peace Delegation, has been appointed Russian Ambassador to Berlin.

THE CONTROL OF SHIP-BUILDING.

CONTROL OF SHIPPING A DISTINCT FAILURE.

LONDON, March 18th.

Political interest centres in the debate on the Navy Estimates on Wednesday, when Sir Eric Geddes announces the measures for reorganisation within the Admiralty and to meet criticisms.

The chief change is expected to be the appointment of Lord Pirrie to control shipbuilding. A detailed statement of the actual amount of tonnage sunk, together with the shortcomings in replacement, is likewise awaited.

The *Times* shipping correspondent warns the nation not to entertain the illusion that a periodical publication of such returns will be at all comfortable to its peace of mind, but there are plentiful signs that the country is determined to meet the most urgent shipbuilding requirements.

Sir Thomas Sutherland, in a letter to the *Times*, states that it seems absolutely clear that the Government control of shipping has been a distinct failure, and he urges freeing shipowners and merchant builders from Admiralty interference.

OBITUARY.

CANON SCOTT HOLLAND.

LONDON, March 17th.

The death is announced of Canon Scott Holland.

THE SIBERIAN SITUATION.

THE GERMAN PREPARATIONS.

TOKIO, March 17th.

Telegrams from reliable quarters describe the German preparations at Irkutsk and elsewhere in Siberia, and the formation of two Army Corps and two Cavalry Corps composed of German and Austrian war prisoners. One hundred and thirty German officers have arrived at Irkutsk and others disguised are pouring in. Field-guns and armoured cars are being transported from European Russia.

THE EGYPTIAN COTTON CROP.

CAIRO, March 18th.

The Imperial and Egyptian Governments, acting in concert, have decided to acquire the cotton crop from August 1st on a basis of \$42 per *kantar* for fully good, fair Sakellarides.

It is officially stated that a Commission will be appointed in order to acquire the cotton crop. It will be assisted by an Advisory Board representing exporters, growers and banks. No further export licences will be granted, except for the Commission's purchases. The licences already granted will be cancelled, except for cotton held in port and sold for export before March 1st. The Commission will sell on a basis of \$48 per *kantar* f.o.b. Alexandria, fully good and fair Sakellarides.

The British Treasury is prepared to lend £10,000,000 to meet the financial demands of the combination, and an equal sum will be advanced by a group of banks at a limited interest under the guarantee of the Egyptian Government. If American prices rise the sale price will be increased and the profits of the increase will be credited to the Egyptian Government.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

NATIONALISTS AND RECRUITING IN IRELAND.

LONDON, March 18th.

An unprecedented event in Irish politics occurred on Sunday at Waterford, which at present is in the throes of a very bitter election campaign. Captain Redmond, the Nationalist candidate, and Mr. White, Sinn Féin, followed by their respective retainers, which formed a two-mile procession, attended the St. Patrick's Day celebrations. A demonstration followed the meetings, at which Captain Redmond defended the attitude of the Nationalists towards recruiting in Ireland.

AUSTRALIAN COASTAL SHIPPING.

MELBOURNE, March 18th.

The Commonwealth will shortly assume the complete control of all coastal vessels.

IMPORTANT ALLIED CONFERENCE.

PARIS, March 18th.

M. Clemenceau, Signor Orlando and other French and Italian Ministers have returned from London, where an important Conference was held.

M. Clemenceau expressed himself as very satisfied with the results.

FUEL ECONOMY IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, March 18th.

An order is momentarily expected closing theatres, music-halls and cinemas at 9.30 in the evening in order to economise fuel. Clubs and restaurants are also likely to be affected. Theatre owners are sending a deputation to the Coal Controller.

CARDIFF DOCKSMAN LIFTED TO KNIGHTHOOD.

Sir William Henry Seager (new knight) is a Cardiff man by birth, son of the late Mr. William Seager. He commenced his strenuous life at 13 years of age, with one of the ship store merchants in Cardiff Docks, and in 1883 started in business for himself. The firm is now Messrs. W. H. Seager & Co., Ltd., and with the Tempus Shipping Company, launched in 1904, controls one of the largest businesses of its kind.

In the early stages of the war Sir William devoted his energy to recruiting. His own three sons and all the eligible members of his staff enlisted. Last year he was prominent in the War Loan and War Savings Campaigns. His firm subscribed over a quarter of a million to the last loan, while Sir William handed over another £20,000 to the "Tank" at Cardiff.

THE SANITARY BOARD.

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS DISCUSSED.

SUPPLY OF MENINGITIS SERUM SUFFICIENT.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday afternoon. Mr. E. V. Carmichael (President) occupied the Chair, and the other members present were the Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., Colonel Cripp, Mr. C. G. Alabaster, Dr. Ozorio, Mr. Ng Hon Tsz, Mr. Chan Kai Ming, Mrs. Gale (Health Officer) and Mr. C. M. W. Reynolds (Secretary).

"A FOUL NUISANCE OR A FOWL'S PARADISE?"

Mr. Bowley had given notice of his intention to ask the following questions:—

- (i.)—Has any estimate been received for the construction of a wholesale Poultry Market near the Sailors' Home?
- (ii.)—Has the proposed site an area of 9,300 square feet? And is it now let as a timber yard at \$250 per quarter?
- (iii.)—Could not the ground surface be concreted and channelled and about half the area roofed with concrete on brick pillars for less than \$5,000?
- (iv.)—Are not the poultry dealers willing to pay a rent which would recoup the \$5,000 in about 2 years and thereafter produce a substantial net increase to the revenue?
- (v.)—If so, what is the reason for further postponing a work which will be beneficial and profitable to the public, and will remove the long-standing nuisance from Ko Shing and Li Sing Streets?

Mr. Carmichael said that Mr. Bowley had notified him that he wished the questions to be adjourned.

Mr. Alabaster: I wish to ask you, sir, to adjourn this question and any discussion on a letter from Government relative to a plan of a depot for the storage and sorting of poultry. Mr. Bowley is engaged on a military duty and cannot attend to-day.

Mr. Carmichael: Are you asking that the matter be adjourned sine die?

Mr. Alabaster: No; until the next meeting, as the questions are of importance.

Mr. Carmichael said Mr. Alabaster had minutes that the construction of a Poultry market would be a means of changing a foul nuisance into a fowl's paradise. (Laughter.)

Mr. Carmichael added that he would send for the poultry owners and enter the necessary report on the question in a few days.

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

Mr. Alabaster: I beg to ask the following questions, standing in Mr. Bowley's name:—

- (i.) Is there a sufficient supply in the Colony of the serum required for treatment of cerebro-spinal meningitis and is it available to private practitioners?
- (ii.) In view of the prevalence of infectious disease, have any instructions been given to the Police to prevent overcrowding in Theatres and other places of public resort?

Mr. Carmichael: Gentlemen; in the first place I wish to point out that neither of these questions is properly put to me in connection with the Sanitary Board. I have, however, in view of the public interest in this matter, obtained the permission of the Government to answer these questions, but I would ask you not to look upon them as a precedent. The answer to No. 1 is that there is a sufficiency, and has been a sufficiency, of the serum for all those who have asked for this treatment. The P.C.M.O. has kindly supplied the following for the benefit of the Board. All the available stock has been obtained from Manila. There are a thousand doses on order from Manila, of which 50 doses only can be supplied at the end of this month. There are 2,000 doses on order at Tokio, of which 320 are on the way. The remainder will be delivered from time to time, and it will take six months to complete the order. Five hundred doses will be sent from Saigon by the first available vessel, and 5,000 doses have been ordered from America. The answer to the second part of the question is in the affirmative.

With regard to Question No. 2, the police have only been attending evening performances, but I am informed that they have now been instructed to attend matinees also. All cinematograph

theatres and houses which they have been visiting have been reported as far from full.

Regarding the measures adopted in connection with the outbreak of cerebro-spinal fever, Mr. Carmichael said he would give a short statement of the steps taken by their Committee for the prevention of the disease, as had been done at previous meetings of the Board. He wished to call attention to the chief recommendation which was made last Friday by their Committee and was now being carried out. Any household might ask that any of his or her household might have their throats examined by the Government Bacteriologist to see whether they carried bacteria. The examination might be made at the Government Bacteriological Institute in Caine Road. With regard to disinfection, the four medical members of their Committee recommended that while ventilation might be advised the disinfection of patients' clothing and bedding was not necessary. They were of opinion, however, that the drinking cups, plates, etc., should be thoroughly boiled in a house where cerebro-spinal meningitis had occurred. In that connection it was desired to point out that the micro-organisms would not grow in any temperature but their own. It was also suggested that Inspectors should devote their attention to attending people at their own homes, with atomisers and teach people what to do. Leaflets, printed in Chinese explaining what should be done, would shortly be ready for distribution. The disinfection of premises was considered to be practically of no use. He was glad to state that there was very little concealment of Chinese cases, and now that disinfection was being stopped it would remove all motive for concealment. Incidentally, certain questions had been raised about telephones and telephone receivers. The medical members advised that telephones should be cleaned with a piece of damp cloth in order to ensure ordinary cleanliness. They did not regard receivers as dangerous or believe that microbes could live in receivers. He had stated some time previously that the incidence of the disease was most prevalent amongst males between the ages of 15 and 25. From the present figures, however, it was found that children under ten were being attacked. In that connection, while he did not wish to raise any undue hopes, he might state that the present week had started better than the last one; at the same time he did not think they had gone far enough to jump to any conclusion that the incidence was decreasing. They were now issuing daily returns to the Press, and would continue to do so while the epidemic lasted. Mr. Carmichael added that the medical members of the Committee were of opinion that it was impossible to deal with all the carriers in the Colony and it was not intended to make any attempt to do so. With regard to the suggested amendment of By-laws relating to carriers of infectious diseases, Mr. Carmichael said it was not proposed to make a general search for carriers throughout the Colony, but it was essential that some carriers should be dealt with in certain cases. They were now examining the contacts of all European cases and any carriers so far discovered had been isolated. He thought it necessary that powers should be given to examine persons in contact with cerebro-spinal meningitis patients to find whether or not they were carriers, in case they declined to be examined. Contacts, who were carriers, should be isolated, and for that reason he moved the amendment to section 1 of the Patient's By-laws. He also wished to know from Mrs. Gale whether the term cerebro-spinal meningitis or cerebro-spinal fever should be inserted.

Mrs. Gale said it should be cerebro-spinal fever, because there were no symptoms of meningitis in most cases.

Mr. Alabaster said he would not advise the meeting to adopt the amendment as it would cause a great deal of trouble to people.

Mr. Carmichael said it was not intended to give people a great deal of trouble, but it was necessary to prevent the disease from being spread in certain cases.

Mr. Alabaster wished to know what had been done to the carriers.

Mr. Carmichael replied that there were some now in the Lung Wah Hospital.

Mr. Alabaster: Don't you think the examination can be carried out in an appointed place?

Mr. Carmichael: The examination of carriers can be carried out in their own homes.

Mr. Alabaster said the officials would be given wide powers to harass "carriers."

Mr. Carmichael: No; that is not so. Mr. Carmichael added that the Committee would take great care that powers would not be exercised to a great extent. He formally moved the adoption of the amendment to the By-law.

Dr. Ozorio seconded.

Mr. Alabaster said he did not think that in other parts of the world such powers were given to intern half the population.

The motion was then put to the meeting and carried. Mr. Alabaster being the only dissenter.

The rest of the business was formal.



A Double Safeguard.

When buying Worcestershire Sauce, always look for the signature in White

Lea & Perrins

on the Red label, and see also that the name **LEA & PERRINS** is embossed in raised letters on the glass bottle.

Lea & Perrins' label and bottle are copied to such an extent that these pretensions are necessary, in order to make sure that you are being supplied with the original and genuine Worcestershire and not one of its many imitations.

PROMPT SHIPMENTS ON STEEL

Your cable inquiries receive prompt attention from experts supported by a company able to supply all kinds of steel or iron. Detailed and specific inquiries bring prompt and complete quotations.

STEEL PRODUCTS

Unfinished Steel
Structural Steel
Plates
Steel Rails
Concrete Reinforcement
Steel
Steel Disc with Roller Bevel
Wire Rods
Wire and Wire Products
Galvanized Market and Stone
Wire
Bar Iron
Steel Products
Plate and Trench Plate
Tubular Products
Boiler Tubes
Tool Steel and Special Steel
Pig Iron
Cold Drawn Steel

METAL PRODUCTS

Aluminum, Tin, Copper
Lead, Zinc, Spelter, Antimony, Nickel, Platinum
METAL ALLOYS
Brass
Bronze
Phosphor Bronze
German Silver
Special Alloys
Red Sheet Wire Tubing
Castings
Forgings and Die Casting
Specialties
Bare and Insulated Wire and Cable
Screw Machine Products
Stamping Specialties
FERRO ALLOYS

Owing to the unsettled conditions of the mails and constant price changes, we suggest that you CABLE your inquiries.

VULCAN STEEL PRODUCTS COMPANY

120 Broadway, New York, U. S. A.
Cable Ad.: VULCAN STEEL, New York.
A. L. BOUET, Representative for China.
Queen's Bldg., 3, Lee House St., Hongkong Agency.

VULCAN STEEL PRODUCTS CO. 120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK U.S.A.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.'S



SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
Sole Importers All Wine Merchants.



FOR FITNESS AND EFFICIENCY DRINK

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

(MALTED BARLEY, WHEAT & MILK)

GIVES STRENGTH AND MAINTAINS IT. INVALUABLE ON THE MARCH AND IN CAMP. REFRESHING AND DELICIOUS. ENDORSED AND RECOMMENDED BY LEADING ATHLETES AND PHYSICAL CULTURISTS.

Available in both POWDER and TABLET FORMS.

A tablespoonful of the powder dissolved in glass of hot or cold water, or a few tablets dissolved in the mouth, will prevent fatigue and restore energy.

Sold by Chemists and Stores.

In 3 sizes: 1/4, 2/8 & 11/- (10 England).

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK COMPANY, SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
THERAPION No. 4
THERAPION No. 5
THERAPION No. 6
THERAPION No. 7
THERAPION No. 8
THERAPION No. 9
THERAPION No. 10
THERAPION No. 11
THERAPION No. 12
THERAPION No. 13
THERAPION No. 14
THERAPION No. 15
THERAPION No. 16
THERAPION No. 17
THERAPION No. 18
THERAPION No. 19
THERAPION No. 20
THERAPION No. 21
THERAPION No. 22
THERAPION No. 23
THERAPION No. 24
THERAPION No. 25
THERAPION No. 26
THERAPION No. 27
THERAPION No. 28
THERAPION No. 29
THERAPION No. 30
THERAPION No. 31
THERAPION No. 32
THERAPION No. 33
THERAPION No. 34
THERAPION No. 35
THERAPION No. 36
THERAPION No. 37
THERAPION No. 38
THERAPION No. 39
THERAPION No. 40
THERAPION No. 41
THERAPION No. 42
THERAPION No. 43
THERAPION No. 44
THERAPION No. 45
THERAPION No. 46
THERAPION No. 47
THERAPION No. 48
THERAPION No. 49
THERAPION No. 50
THERAPION No. 51
THERAPION No. 52
THERAPION No. 53
THERAPION No. 54
THERAPION No. 55
THERAPION No. 56
THERAPION No. 57
THERAPION No. 58
THERAPION No. 59
THERAPION No. 60
THERAPION No. 61
THERAPION No. 62
THERAPION No. 63
THERAPION No. 64
THERAPION No. 65
THERAPION No. 66
THERAPION No. 67
THERAPION No. 68
THERAPION No. 69
THERAPION No. 70
THERAPION No. 71
THERAPION No. 72
THERAPION No. 73
THERAPION No. 74
THERAPION No. 75
THERAPION No. 76
THERAPION No. 77
THERAPION No. 78
THERAPION No. 79
THERAPION No. 80
THERAPION No. 81
THERAPION No. 82
THERAPION No. 83
THERAPION No. 84
THERAPION No. 85
THERAPION No. 86
THERAPION No. 87
THERAPION No. 88
THERAPION No. 89
THERAPION No. 90
THERAPION No. 91
THERAPION No. 92
THERAPION No. 93
THERAPION No. 94
THERAPION No. 95
THERAPION No. 96
THERAPION No. 97
THERAPION No. 98
THERAPION No. 99
THERAPION No. 100

SAVARESSES
SANTAL
CAPSULES

GRESSION STREET MURDER.

(Continued from page 5.)

You took no notice of that man?—No. When you went inside with Inspector O'Sullivan and Kwong Sang the three men got up?—Yes.

In reply to further questions the witness admitted that the men in the cubicle made no attempt to resist being searched and no arms were found upon them.

Mr. Alabaster: Did you ask the prisoner where he came from?—Witness: Yes.

What did he say?—Swatow. Then you asked all three men to stand in the corner?—Yes.

And they stood in the corner without resistance?—Yes.

You say the men were putting on their coats and buttoning them up and standing together?—Yes.

While they were doing this you called out for handcuffs?—Yes.

You say Sergeant Clarke came in then and you heard one of the foks say, "I have got the handcuffs?—Yes.

His Lordship: Did you intend immediately to arrest them when you called out for handcuffs?—Yes, my intention was to place them under detention.

Mr. Alabaster: Was that foki also in the cubicle, or was he outside?—He was outside.

You asked him to bring the handcuffs in?—Yes.

Did anyone actually come in?—No. I did not receive the handcuffs.

Did you then go to the entrance to the cubicle and call in the man who was sitting on the bed with the two women?—Yes.

Did he come in?—He did.

Did you intend to put him under arrest too?—Yes.

Did you not intend to put the two men who were sitting outside in the open also under arrest?—Oh, yes, undoubtedly. They were under observation; some constables were watching them.

You then intended to get all the men arrested?—Yes.

Not only those on the first floor but those on the floor above?—Not so; that would depend on the instructions of the Inspector.

Sergeant Clarke went on the top floor?—He did.

When the man you called came in, you searched him and found nothing on him?—No.

When was prisoner standing?—On my left.

Then you say you heard Inspector O'Sullivan say: "Don't move your hand"?—Yes.

To whom did he address those words?—I do not know.

Did you see the Inspector closing with the man who wore the Western clothes?—Yes.

Then it seems that the Inspector spoke to him?—Logically speaking, yes.

There was another man struggling with Sergeant Clarke?—Yes.

The prisoner did not struggle with you, nor did the fourth man who came in?—No, I allowed the man to come in but took no further notice of him.

He did not attack you?—No.

Nor did the fourth man attack you?—No.

You say the man in Western clothes who was struggling with the Inspector put his hand into the black box?—Yes, but the lid of the box was already open.

Did he then fire?—Well, as soon as I saw his hand touch the firearm it went off.

It went off not with one shot, but with a series of shots?—Yes.

Apparently it was in automatic pistol?—Yes.

At that moment a number of people were wounded?—Yes.

You were wounded in the hand?—Yes.

The prisoner was wounded in the body?—I cannot say that.

You were a moment later shot in the leg?—Yes.

At a person were shot suddenly in the body would it be surprising if he ran forward to the box where he could get arms?—Well, it all depends on circumstances.

You mean it may be or may not be?—His Lordship: What do you mean by "it all depends on circumstances"?—Witness: It may be that the person would be so scared that he would not be able to move. A bold man would rush forward and get it.

Mr. Alabaster: Now you are quite sure that you saw prisoner take the firearm out of the box?—I am quite sure.

You are quite sure it was not the fourth man?—I am positive it was the prisoner.

Was it an automatic pistol?—I cannot say.

You knocked him down?—Yes.

Although you were wounded twice?—No, I was hit simultaneously.

He did not fire at you?—No, he did not point the weapon at me.

He did not point it at anyone at the time?—No, he could not do it as he did not turn round at the time.

And then you cleared out?—Yes.

Ching Kam cleared out, too?—I cannot say that, when I got into the street I found him.

And the prisoner cleared out, too?—Some time afterwards.

Well, a moment later?—Yes.

It was after prisoner came down the stairs that you were shot at from the staircase by somebody, you could not see?—Yes.

Re-examined by the Attorney-General witness said that before he went down into the street he only saw Sergeant Clarke fall down. He intended to place the men under arrest, because they were suspicious characters and more information was wanted about them.

Mr. Alabaster: You intended to handcuff the men on that floor?—Yes, all in the room.

In the ordinary course you would have searched the premises and if anything were found you would handcuff them, and remove them to the station?—Yes.

Then they would have been interrogated and made to explain their presence?—Yes.

The further hearing was adjourned till today.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE SPORTS.

The third annual sports of Queen's College were held yesterday, on the College ground at Causeway Bay. Until three o'clock in the afternoon conditions could not have been better, and on a fast course some excellent racing was seen and first-class times were made. Unfortunately, there was a thunderstorm later, and, after attempting to carry out the programme, the meeting had to be abandoned with six events undecided. These will be run off at a later date. All the Championships, however, were settled.

Ko Kin Fan holds the title of champion and Sir Robert Ho Tung's Cup for the second year in succession. He gave a splendid all-round exhibition, and would be successful in any open competition in the Colony. He is a fine example of what "Young China" might be, and is a credit to his school. Unfortunately he sprained his foot and was unable to run in the 300 yards race, which, in ordinary circumstances, he would have undoubtedly won. His records of 100 yards in 10.3 seconds, high jump of 5 feet 3 inches, and long jump of 19 feet 2 inches will take a lot of beating. Tsoi Tse Yin, the Junior Champion, also, is sure to be heard of in a year or two. The 220 yards' Old Boys' race resolved itself into a ding-dong struggle between two well-known local runners—A. Hamid and Y. Mahomet. The time was slower than usual, as this race was run in the rain.

Great praise is due to the Secretary, Mr. W. Ray, for the hard work which he put into the arrangements. Everything went without a hitch, and the meeting, despite the rain, was the most successful which the College has held. Selections of music were played during the afternoon by the band of the 19th Infantry. Just before breaking up, and during a lull in the rain, a hand race was organised with very happy results. The results were as follows:—

Long Jump. Open. Seniors.—1, Ko Kin Fan, 2, Wong Kwai In. Distance: 19 feet, 2 inches.

Long Jump. Under 15. Juniors.—1, Tsoi Tse Yin; 2, A. A. Ramjahn. Distance: 17 feet, 5 inches.

100 Yards. Open. Seniors.—1, Ko Kin Fan; 2, Ng Cham Ching; 3, Leung Oi Sang. Time: 10.3 seconds.

100 Yards. Under 15.—1, Tsoi Tse Yin; 2, A. A. Ramjahn; 3, Ko Kin Fan. Time: 11.2 seconds.

High Jump. Open. Seniors.—1, Ko Kin Fan; 2, Ng Cham Ching. Height: 5 feet, 3 inches.

High Jump. Under 15.—1, Fung Ching Sun; 2, Tsoi Tse Yin. Height: 4 feet, 7 inches.

120 Yards Hurdles Race. Open Seniors.—1, Ko Kin Fan; 2, Ko Yan Cheong and Ip Shui Oi (dead heat). Time: 17.2 seconds.

120 Yards Hurdles Race. Under 15.—1, Ko Kin Fan; 2, Tsoi Tse Yin; 3, Chau Kam Tong. Time: 19.3 seconds.

300 Yards. Open. Seniors.—1, Lau Wai Kin; 2, Ng Cham Ching; 3, Leung Oi Sang. Time: 39.2 seconds.

300 Yards. Under 15.—1, Ko Kin Fan; 2, A. Wahab; 3, A. A. Ramjahn. Time: 41 seconds.

Sack Race.—1, D. Laing; 2, Chang Fuk Cho; 3, Ng In An.

440 Yards Handicap. For Chinese boys.—1, Mok Ying Kwai (55 yards); 2, Leung Ai Choi (55 yards); 3, Sun In Tong (40 yards).

Pick-a-back Race.—1, Chau Chi Fan and Shek Wing Hot; 2, Wong Kwai In and Wong Yin Mun.

Half-mile Handicap.—1, A. Wahab (120 yards); 2, Chok Man Chan (80 yards); 3, S. A. B. Jamail (100 yards).

Three-legged Race.—1, D. Laing and Ko Kin Fan; 2, Ko Yan Cheong and Lo Wai Sun.

220 Yards. Old Boys.—1, A. Hamid; 2, Y. Mahomet. Time: 26 seconds.

School Records.—Long Jump, 13 feet, 1 inch, Ko Kin Fan, 100 yards, 11 seconds, Ko Kin Fan. High Jump, 5 feet, 3 inches, A. Hamid and Ko Kin Fan, 220 yards, Old Boys, 23.3 seconds, Y. Mahomet.

Senior Championship Cup (presented by Sir Robert Ho Tung) held 1917 by Ko Kin Fan. Junior Championship Cup (presented by O.C.C. undergraduates) held 1917 by A. Mahomet.

SPORT.

GOLF.

DRAW FOR THE CAPTAIN'S CUP IN THE LADIES' SECTION.

The draw for the final of the Captain's Cup in the Ladies' Section of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club is as follows:—

Mrs. Crawford plays Mrs. Moore.

Mrs. Adams plays Mrs. Miller.

Mrs. J. Rodger plays Mrs. Anderson.

Mrs. Leak plays Mrs. Middleton.

Match play. Owing to shortness of course only 9/16 of the difference between handicaps is to be taken. The first round is to be played by March 28th, the second round by April 9th, and the final by April 16th.

BILLIARDS.

CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE COLONY.

The semi-finals in the above contest will be played to-day (E. Guimaraes v. Gr. Lord) starting at 7.30 p.m., and on Saturday (S. Gray v. Wong Po Hong) starting at 9 p.m.

COMPANY REPORT.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

The report for presentation to the shareholders at the forty-ninth ordinary meeting on the 27th inst. states:—

Working Account 1916.—This account shows a net profit of \$347,308.06.

Working Account 1917.—After transferring the sum of \$30,000 to the credit of investment and exchange fluctuation account, the balance at credit of working account, 1917, is \$394,526.77.

Investment and Exchange Fluctuation Account.—During the year the sterling value of Hongkong currency has risen from 2/4d, the rate for telegraphic transfer on 31st December, 1916, to 3/-, the rate ruling on the 31st December, 1917, and the sum standing at credit of this account on 31st December, 1916, has been exhausted. The General Managers and Consulting Committee recommend the appropriation of \$98,044.73 from the profits of the year 1916 to the credit of this account, which will then stand at \$105,569.93.

Reinsurance Fund.—It is proposed to transfer £5,000 at ex 3/-=\$33,333.33 from the profit of the year 1916 to the credit of this fund, which will then stand at £28,598.57.

Dividend.—The General Managers and Consulting Committee have pleasure in recommending a dividend of 27 per share, absorbing \$210,000.

Consulting Committee.—The Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Sir Robert Ho Tung, Hon. Mr. E. Sheltin, Messrs. White, Mainland and Gubbay retire, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 16th March is as follows:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate receipts for 11 weeks.
This Year	\$12,345	\$153,748
Last Year	13,121	151,143
increase	228	2,605

Previously acknowledged \$106.55

Total \$578.55

*—Monthly subscription.

†—Donation.

T. DONOHUE (General Secretary).

F. G. B. HASTINGS, R.N. (Naval Secretary).

C. L. COOPER-HUNT, C.F. (Military Sec. and Treasurer).

CHRISTIAN SYMPATHY.

BISHOP'S APPEAL ON BEHALF OF THE SUFFERERS FROM FLOODS IN NORTH CHINA.

Preaching on Christian sympathy on Sunday at the Cathedral, the Bishop of Victoria referred to the loss the Chinese church had sustained by the death of St. Stephen's Church, Hongkong, and to the sympathy the Cathedral congregation felt with the Chinese church members. He also expressed deep sympathy with the London Mission in the lamented death of Mrs. Maclean Gibson.

The Bishop then asked the practical sympathy of his hearers with the sufferers through the floods in North China and read the following telegram from St. John Jordan, Bishop Norris and others:—

"Conditions North China country districts rapidly becoming desperate. People eating leaves, bark straw, corn-cobs. Fuel scarce; roof timbers and fruit trees used instead; animals dead or sold. No grain for spring sowing. Robberies increasing. Children abandoned, sold, drowned. North China Christian Flood Relief appeals Chinese Christians give fifty thousand dollars and help raise fifty thousand more from others. Will you help? Desire money collected in March if possible. Please wire amount your station will raise."

MINES OFF THE AUSTRALIAN COAST.

According to the Australian Minister for the Navy, mines have been discovered off the Australian coast in the vicinity of the spot where two ships were lost. As a result of mine-sweeping operations the fact has been revealed that a mine field had been established at a point in the direct route of coastal shipping, but from the position of the mines so far discovered it was presumed that they had dragged, and further search was necessary. The generally accepted theory in the Australian Naval Department was that the mines were laid by neutral vessels in the pay of the enemy.

MAN-POWER BILL.

WAR OFFICE CRITICISMS.

ITS "SOULLESSNESS" AND "COLOSSAL STUPIDITY."

A most moving and eloquent maiden speech from Mr. Smallwood, the new Liberal member for East Lington, was the outstanding feature of the earlier part of the debate on the second reading of the new Man-Power Bill (says the Daily Telegraph). Indignation—righteous indignation—lent wings to his words. He has lost his two sons in the war. "All that I care for most in the world," he said—and so he pleaded for fair play to the young men.

As against what? The soullessness of the War Office. That was his theme. The soulless officialdom of Whitehall, which does not know how to treat the chivalrous boys who have offered themselves so freely at their country's call. He told the story of the experiences of his own two boys, and the House was deeply stirred as it listened. The first, who was only accepted as a recruit after friendly collusion with the sergeant, served in France for nearly two years, and came back on short leave shattered in health. He consulted Sir Thomas Barlow, who gave him a certificate that he must by no means return till he was thoroughly cured. The officer at the War Office tossed at contemptuously aside; so the boy went back to France, and was dead in a fortnight. The other was wounded three times, and as he lay dying in the hospital in France, the father, who had been summoned to his side, was not allowed to stay by his bed and see him die because of the two years' experience of it. The father, into whose soul the iron had deeply entered. It was a true cry from the heart. There was a human man, who had suffered, speaking at last in the House of Commons, and his words were like a two-edged sword.

The Prime Minister, by a lucky chance was in the Chamber when that pleading voice was speaking, and so, too, was the Under-Secretary for War. They went out together when Mr. Smallwood sat down, and there is little doubt that searching questions will be asked at Whitehall. Here and there Mr. Smallwood allowed his indignation to carry him rather too far into the perilous region of rhetoric, as when he seemed to assume that there was no one in the War Office, or at the base, or on the East Coast, who had played a man's part in the trenches. But that apart, the indictment of the soullessness of the military machine and of those in charge of it was tremendously effective, and this striking maiden speech will be long remembered.

CHARGES OF "STUPIDITY."

So much for heartlessness! Another telling speech had already been delivered by Sir Donald Maclean, speaking from his two years' experience as chairman of the London Appeal Tribunal. What he tilted against at the War Office was the "colossal stupidity" that he found there! He spoke of it despairingly, as of something gross, monstrous, and firmly fixed. Were the 450,000 men for whom the Government are now asking going to be "rightly used?" That was his question, and he illustrated it by telling of examples. He spoke of skilled electric mechanics being rejected by the Flying Corps, which says it is short of mechanics, and then being enlisted and set to wash plates. There has also, he said, been a grievous waste of man-power in the taking of men between 25 and 40, whose sickness casualties are 250 per cent. more than those of men between 30 and 35, and these form a large part of the pensioners who have already had pensions granted to them on being invalided out of the Army for sickness and disease.

Mr. George Lambert urged that the most proper use to be made of any man that were combed out was to put them to shipbuilding. The one thing that mattered most, he said, was ships. He added that the submarine sinkings for December were 30 per cent. higher than they were for November, and he expressed as great scepticism of the shipping figures of the Board of Admiralty as of the Government's estimates of increased food production at home. One sentence of Mr. Lambert's caused much laughter. "You cannot camouflage an empty stomach from the man who owns it," and he looked lean and hungry as Cæsar while he spoke. Col. Ashley said that he could not vote for the second reading unless he received assurance that the Director of National Service would no longer be able to take men off the land at his own sweet will, and then, after a characteristic street-corner speech from Mr. Anderson, the debate got turned off into the question of conscription for Ireland—a subject well fitted to produce more heat than light.

MR. ASQUITH'S VIEWS.

Sir Auckland Geddes, after a time, asked the House to talk of something else, because in his view it would be folly to attempt to apply conscription to Ireland, and so Mr. Asquith got up. He admitted that more men must be got, agreed that the Government had done rightly in another lowering not raising the age, and suggested that an effective comb might be used among the ranks of the home army and among the non-combatants behind the lines. These suggestions were the less striking, because Sir Auckland Geddes had himself said that these particular combing operations were in progress. Again, Mr. Asquith wanted a clear statement of the Government's attitude to shipbuilding. "It is the primary necessity of the hour," said Mr. Lloyd George with emphasis. Then Mr. Asquith pressed for a certain elasticity in considering the question of age among the young men in munition works, and urged the Government to proceed with sympathy in order to secure co-operation. On the whole it was a speech of cautious approval.

Soon afterwards, Mr. Hodge desired to talk secretly and confidentially, and as the Prime Minister raised no objection, "strangers were seated," and the safety curtain was rung down.

The following official report of the proceedings at the secret session was issued by the Press Bureau:—The debate was continued by Mr. Hodge, Mr. R. Harcourt, Mr. Leif Jones, Mr. Pringle, Mr. Nield, Mr. Currie, Major Collins, and the Prime Minister, at the conclusion of whose speech the second reading of the bill was carried without a division, and the bill was committed to a Committee of the whole House.

SERBIA'S MARTYRDOM.

AUSTRO-BULGARIAN SAVAGERY.

A terrible indictment of the Austrian and Bulgarian forces in occupation of Serbia is contained in a memorandum issued for publication by the Serbian Legation. This document has been sent to the International Socialist Bureau at Stockholm by the Serbian Parliamentary deputy, Mr. T. Katslerovich, and the general secretary of the Labour party, Mr. Dushan Popovitch, both of whom have been eye-witnesses for two years of the iniquities they record.

From the appended extracts it will be seen that the Austrians and Bulgars have little to learn from their German masters. Large numbers of the unfortunate population have been massacred, many thousands have been deported and interned, and the remainder are leading a miserable and precarious existence under a veritable reign of terror. An urgent appeal is made for help, if this remnant is to be saved from starvation.

The first act of the authorities in occupation consisted in interfering in Austria and Hungary, for no reason and on no political or military necessity, more than 150,000 persons belonging to the civil population. Serbia was thus stripped of her last reserves of labour, and countless families lost their last resources. Hundreds of thousands of children, women, and old men were in this fashion condemned to die of starvation. Everything indispensable to production, all working material, was requisitioned. Serbia's most important factories no longer exist; the machinery has been taken down and transported to the other side of the frontier. The peasants were deprived of their last carts, their horses, and their oxen. Almost all the products of the country, including even metal utensils indispensable in every household, have been seized, the forests have been felled, and the whole of the harvest has been commandeered. The plight of the population will be truly terrible this winter and next spring if they are left without assistance. The last grain of their crops is now being exported. Swift and extensive help is necessary, both in money and in food.

To the foregoing is added political slavery. In the villages the gendarmes possess unlimited powers and are absolute masters. Police espionage, denunciations, chicanery of every kind, theft, often even murder, are the methods employed. In Belgrade a lieutenant named Widman has power of life and death over the inhabitants. He can at his own discretion cause an inhabitant to be arrested, flogged, and interned. Arrests of perfectly innocent citizens, and their condemnation to imprisonment and even to death, are among the most ordinary occurrences. In numerous cases perfectly innocent hostages were murdered. In many places men have been hanged.

STARVATION AND DEATH.

A whole book would be necessary to depict the plight and the conditions of life of the 150,000 interned civilians. The fact of being interned in Austria-Hungary or in Bulgaria is in reality equivalent to being indirectly sentenced to death. About 30 per cent. of these unfortunate people have already died. Those who are left lead a wretched existence. In the numerous concentration camps, which contain on an average several thousand interned persons, the occurrence of typhoid, cholera, and other diseases is the rule, but there are some, especially in Hungary, where the death-rate is from 200 to 300 persons a day. There are concentration camps where one-half of the inmates have died. And this is not a case of an epidemic which has claimed countless victims. They die there of old and hunger. Last year a certain number of peasants from the districts of Taza, who had been sentenced to internment, hoped to escape by hiding and failed to respond to the first summons of the authorities. All these poor people were summarily shot.

Conditions under the Bulgarian occupation are even worse. The Serbs in this region are condemned to a veritable state of slavery. Such as the Bulgars did not succeed in murdering in Serbia itself have been transported in great numbers to Asia Minor. And here it is not a question of punishment inflicted upon individuals, but of a system determined by a definite policy. The revolt which took place last March was planned and undertaken by Serbian soldiers and combatants, who had succeeded in eluding the authorities, assisted in all probability by Bulgarian deserters and disaffected Austro-Hungarians. Yet it was the innocent population which was held responsible.

About 20,000 Serbs were executed under pretext, and not more than 3,000 among them had really taken part in the revolt. Thousands of women and children were interned and thrown into prison; thirty-six villages in the neighbourhood of Leskovac were razed to the ground, and numerous families were rendered homeless.

GERMAN APOSTLES OF SACRIFICE.

Dr. Walther, Prussian State Food Commissioner, in the course of a speech on January 8th, on food conditions in Germany addressed to the 700 Prussians of all ranks who are about to travel the country on a campaign of enlightenment of the people, used the following significant words: "Now that you are starting on your work of bringing an understanding of the existing conditions to the remotest parts of the country, bear in mind that it is a question of applying your whole strength and nerve to the indication of the cardinal fact that all those rivers of precious German blood will have flowed in vain if now before the victory and hearts fail in self-sacrifice and endurance. And on, think more! Help us to dispel the unholy misunderstanding prevailing between town and country, between consumers and producers, which eats into the harmony of the people like a malignant cancer. We must be a united people of brethren, whom neither need nor hardships can estrange! Go forth, and in this spirit accomplish your great work."

INSIDE THE WIRE.

(BY CYRUS HARRY BROOKS, A BRITISH PRISONER OF WAR IN GERMANY.)

RUBBERS. It is a feminine part that we have been called upon to play—more conventionally feminine than that of our mothers and sisters in England. They see their dear ones march away to the war, and they are left to wait and watch at home; but their waiting and watching is not a dumb, inexpressive thing—there is work into which they can throw themselves; work as necessary as that of the fighting men, and which can still their yearnings in the consciousness that they are giving their energies truly and directly to their country. We watch from afar the danger of our brothers, but we may not share it; we watch the toil of our sisters—and the shame of inactivity falls upon us.

In three years under these conditions we may, to some small extent, have developed a woman's qualities. Vivid impressions from the shock of outside life, denied for us the relief of motor reaction, tend to seek expression through the tangled overgrown paths of memory and imagination. Emotion, which the Englishman, of all peoples, tends to bundle unexamined into the engine of his activities, can burn there unapplied to any aim. Every wind driven to deeds, the fire which might have driven to deeds, glows like a beacon before one's passive consciousness. Men who throughout a business career have been controlled and calculating, become emotional. They become impressionable to the slightest influences. A trifle, which formerly they would have ignored, is sufficient to elevate them to extravagant hopes or to throw them into extravagant despondency. Each man's effort is in the pursuit of equanimity; and yet, perhaps, the few who find it are the most unfortunate.

PATRIOTISM IN EXILE.

By this development towards sensibility is not wholly deplorable. Memory and imagination can bring us treasures which successful commercialism can never attain. Patriotism, built up of old sweet recollections of one's country, isolated, as strongly in the prisoner, is impatient, conscious of his uselessness, and in the free Englishman, faced by the crude and severe call to arms. Patriotism was a thing mentioned rarely and shamefacedly before the war. People thought of it as a mild, rosy dragon, somehow vaguely vicious, which had been slain with great pomp and advertisement by Mr. Bernard Shaw. But like all profound things, it was present silently, waiting in the hinterland of memory, ready to stir under the shock of catastrophe to a real and poignant thing. The name of England, so long to the Briton on the Continent a subject of vague and rather vulgar boasting, became suddenly like a red streak in the evening sky—bright with deep meaning, lurid with mysterious auguries. Memory, well up like a fountain from the depths, bearing in the haze of its spray images of English hills and English shores, recollections which stirred one strangely, unaccountably in their selection—some beautiful, some queerly commonplace, but all poignant. We hurried to Shakespeare, to Lamb, Goldsmith and George Eliot, and recaptured an England infinitely dear which had been overcrusted with associations of commercialism and everyday.

WATCHING—AND WAITING.

Hence the incongruity that in an internment camp, a place—according to season—of parched dust or padded mud, men begin to grow conscious of beauty. At first it was a reaction against the aquar of the ground, making them turn their eyes literally towards the sky. And there they found magnificence in plenty. The vast cloud mountains which shade the eye of sunset, the infernal swirl of a winter's dawn, the hurrying clouds flying like visible thunder from the west wind's fist, came to the prisoner like an unviewed, unwaited spectacle. To the same man, when he hurried to his office, these dramas of the sky had meant little beyond the need for an umbrella, or the sign of a fine to-morrow. Now they appeared loaded with mystic significances, expressing something to the heart of the watcher, as intimate as speech and as purifying as the Gospel of Christ—"huge cloudy symbols of a high romance!"

But the camp remained, and one cannot always look at the sky. Gradually some men found beauty in the camp itself. The trees first caught their notice. On the patch of earth enclosed by the racecourse stand two poplars, like patient priests of an infinitely mild divinity; and beyond the limits of the course a young copse, serious and intent, watches two silver birches which stand alone before them in virgin loveliness. No eye could pass there without notice when spring had dressed them in her greenery, least of all that of a man, armed with brick-bats and trampled earth. One began to visit them daily as one visits a dear friend or a lover, to be relieved in their presence from the daily cares. With increasing intimacy their charm was not exhausted—rather grew more haunting, until it seemed that their movements were significant gestures and their faint murmurings the very sounds of speech. Perhaps it was the mystery of remoteness which gave the copse its power; for although one could approach within fifty feet of it one knew that while the camp remained it could never be entered. To the watcher inside the wire it became like a sacred grove of ambiguity. What were those movements behind the hedge? What was that sudden flash? The turn of a leaf or the gleam of a naked limb? Did a satyr run there, or a nymph? Was Artemis within that wood? But such thoughts were only the play of a relieved and delighted sense.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

RUSSIA'S WRECKERS.

WHEN TROTSKY CAME TO ENGLAND.

Two traitors and a hysterical woman! Such is the triumvirate which has brought about the dissolution of the Russian Empire and which is now plunging 130,000,000 of people into a position of servitude to the Central Empires. Lenin, Madame Kolontai, and Trotsky—these are the trio who have wrought the ruin. Of the three Trotsky is imbued with intense hatred of France and England. His real name, as is well-known, is Bronstein, and he is 38 years of age. Educated in Russia, he took an active part in the Revolution of 1905, and was condemned to a convict prison. He escaped, and lived for some time in Switzerland. He displayed anarchist tendencies in Paris, and on the demand of the Russian Embassy was expelled from France.

He was next domiciled in Spain, where he was regarded as a dangerous anarchist, and placed under police surveillance. At Madrid he had trouble with the police from the beginning, and was imprisoned for some time. Later he left for America, where he was living at the outbreak of war. He collaborated with the German American Press, and in that way became lodged with prominent Germans in the United States. Among others he was friendly with Franz Bintel, the well-known German spy, and Carl Buentz, director of the Norddeutscher Lloyd.

TROTSKY INTERVIEWED IN ENGLAND.

From poverty he was quickly translated to opulence, and it was well understood that he received German gold for his propaganda in favour of the Teutonic Empire.

Hardly had the Russian Revolution broken out when Trotsky embarked on a ship leaving for Russia. The vessel was stopped by a British patrol, and he was arrested and interned in England, the accusation against him being that he had received 15,000 dollars from an agent of the discredited Count Bernstorff. He was only detained a few weeks, however, and on his release he lost no time in joining Lenin, whose right arm he became.

Lenin at this time was lying low. He had preached (says Mr. Serge Persky), an able Russian writer) that the war was only a war of conquests. To the peasants he promised land and money, and to the workers possession of the factories. What more was necessary for turning their poor hands? At the time of Trotsky's return he was in hiding, in the cottage on the outskirts of the capital, and there each evening his two principal lieutenants, Madame Kolontai and Trotsky, joined him to discuss the counter-revolution. While the police of Kerensky were searching for him in Moscow he was issuing orders and proclamations, and patiently preparing for the day of the great betrayal.

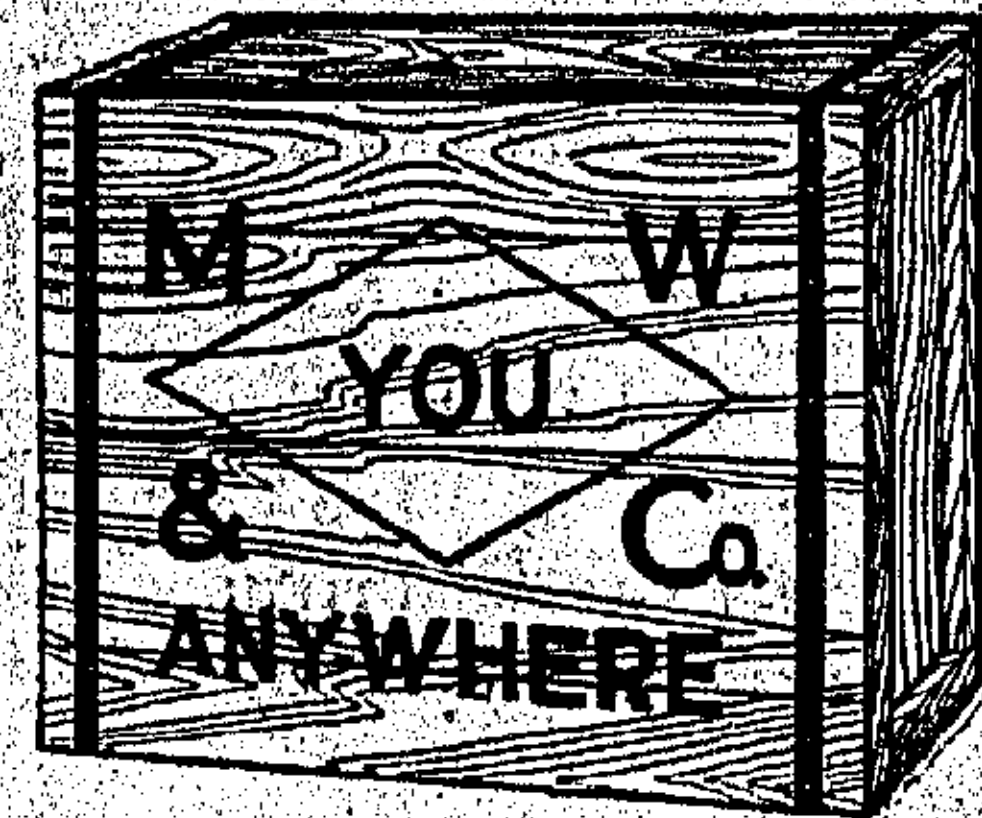
Madame Kolontai, a divorcee, is described as the third member of the Lenin ménage, because Lenin is married, and his wife accompanies him everywhere. Aged about 35 years, Madame is described as tall, elegant, with auburn hair and expressive eyes, and she speaks fluently, and from a profound knowledge of the life of the Russian peasantry. She used to proclaim herself a Social Democrat, but her private views are much more revolutionary. As soon as the revolution occurred Madame Kolontai joined Lenin and served him; it is said, with the devotion of a dog. She is also credited with being the intermediary for the enormous sums that Germany put at the disposition of the warpers.

The *Matin* states that Vladimir Scherer, one of the Russian negotiators received by Prince Leopold of Bavaria, is of notorious reputation in Paris, whence he was expelled before the war as a result of his being concerned in certain unavourable scandals and subsequent blackmailing operations. His wife is still living in Paris.

THE SILVER BIRCH.

For some time the trees were one's whole relief, but one day—I must begin to be personal—one day of early winter, when a pale sun was shining and no wind stirred, I came down from the far and of the camp, and, turning suddenly round the corner of a building, came as though unexpectedly upon one of the grand-stands which line our racecourse. I say "unexpectedly," although I had seen it hundreds of thousands of times before. The truth is, it behaved differently towards me. Formerly I had always thought of it as a grand object, a thing intended to accommodate crowds while they waited trotting races; but that day it was different. A shoulder of mellow red brick stood stark and bare against a pale sky. It appeared as a brave individual thing, suddenly reft of its accidental associations of use and practice, and the great wall beneath the shallow-slanting roof wore an inexpressible dignity and kindness. Bergson might have called it a pure perception, or a post-impressionist painter a significant form. "I only know that in its serene mass, as in the eyes of a dog, lies something which clamours across the abyss of its silence a revelation of kinship with the human spirit."

Since then other things have confessed their beauty—buildings, beds, beams of wood and chimney-pots. It may be that nothing is ugly except perhaps inanimate works of art. Out of the boredom, the monotony, the yearning of captivity, something arises which is broad and peaceful and blessed as the earth. Can one compare it with the meaning of a Greek tragedy, with the buildings, the trees, and the clouds for chorus? I never had a sister, but the nearest thing I have known to one is a silver birch which stands beside the sacred grove of Dorian in the intercalary camp for British prisoners at Tübingen, near Spandau, Germany. *Daily News and Leader.*



You will see the mark of Montgomery Ward and Company on boxes and crates of quality merchandise in ports the world over. For more than fifteen years we have exported to consumers and merchants in nearly every corner of the globe.

Owing to the rapid growth of our business in the Far East, and the greatly increased demand for our catalogue, we now keep a supply of our latest issue at the following offices:

T. B. TOLMAN, 911 URBIZTONDO, MANILA.
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, MANILA, HONGKONG.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., EXPRESS, SHANGHAI.

Write to-day to the nearest office for a copy of our handsome catalogue, illustrating thousands of articles of American manufacture at money-saving prices. In it we explain full details of our favourable shipping arrangements and low carload rates to the Orient.

In addition to our large freight shipments, we export more than five hundred Parcel Post packages every day.

No matter where you live, it will pay you to get our catalogue and place a trial order. We absolutely guarantee safe delivery.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,
CHICAGO, U.S.A.

[477]

"ASAHI BEER."



SOLE AGENTS:
MTSU BUSSAN KAISHA,
TEL. NO. 33) or 155.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

SAUSAGES!

SAUSAGES!

A Variety.
To suit all tastes.
OXFORD SAUSAGES.
CAMBRIDGE " "
PORK " "
BEEF " "
LIVER " "
BOLOGNA, HEAD CHESSE,
BLACK PUDDING.
WHITE " "
An. An. An.

NOW READY.
THE
DIRECTORY
AND
CHRONICLE

FOR
CHINA, JAPAN, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES, ETC.

1918

FIFTY-SIXTH ANNUAL ISSUE

PRICE:

Large Edition \$11.00
Abridged " " " " " 7.00

THE PENINSULAR AND
ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BRITISH, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port as usual, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers accommodation in the connecting vessel secured before departure from Hongkong. Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and then transhipped to the oncoming Steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR

Superintendent.

APIOLINE
(CHEAPOTEAU)



For functional troubles, daily, pain and these irregularities peculiar to the sex.
Prescribed by the highest French medical authorities and superior to any other remedy for the treatment of the female system.
CHAPOTEAU, 4, rue Valenciennes, Paris.
Sole Agent, Hongkong, Mr. J. C. GARDNER.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELJERMAN" LINE.

(ELJERMAN & ECKHART STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 21st Mar., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 23rd Mar., 3 P.M.
TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 26th Mar., Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE-PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 1 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... FRIDAY, 22nd Mar., at Noon.
"HAI TAN" ... Capt. A. M. Hodgins ... FRIDAY, 29th Mar., at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Main Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

DAVID HASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamer	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
COLOMBO	Noon	Str. from Colombo	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of booking. On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Lines.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment).

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMER	Leave Hong Kong	Leave From	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
	about	about	if calling about	about
The Intermediate Service is Temporarily Suspended.				

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.

Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.

Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DUFFELL, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fare, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. FARR,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHIDZUOKA MARU 12,500 Tons. Fri. 15,000 Tons. Sat.	29th March 11 A.M. 13th April 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU 12,500 Tons. Sat. 13,500 Tons. Sat.	29th April 11 A.M. 13th May 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI, MOJI & YOKOHAMA ... KIRIN MARU ... 8,000 Tons. Fri. 22nd March.
Kobe ... RANGOON MARU ... 8,000 Tons. Mon. 25th March.

LONDON OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN ...

MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY, IS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY ...

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL ...

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO ...

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON ...

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

VIA

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next Sailings From Hongkong.

† KASHIMA MARU ... Sat., 23rd March, 11 A.M.

† KATORI MARU ... Sat., 13th April, 11 A.M.

† Omitting Manila, Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
B. KOBI, Manager.

Telephone 232 and 233

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SIBERIA MARU	13,000	SAT. 23rd Mar.
TENYO MARU	22,000	TUES. 9th Apr.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	TUES. 16th Apr.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	SAT. 27th Apr.
PERIA MARU	3,000	FRI. 10th May

The ss. "Nippon Maru" and s.s. "Peria Maru" omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTIAGO, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIKA AND IQUIQUE. THENCE BY TRANS-ANDIAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	18,500 Tons
KIYO MARU	17,300 "
SEIYO MARU	14,000 "

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONE 2374 and 2375.

T. DAIGO, Manager.

Kita's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

F. THOMAS, Agent,
Queen's Building.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line.

For VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA; VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.
"AFRICA MARU" ... WED. DAY, 20th Mar., at 1 P.M.
"CANADA MARU" ... TUESDAY, 2nd Apr., at 3 P.M.
"MANILA MARU" ... THURSDAY, 25th Apr., at 5 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo takes on through Bills of Lading for U.S. and connection are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 24th Mar., at 10 A.M.
"JOSEPH MARU" ... WED. DAY, 27th Mar., at 9 A.M.
"ROSHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 28th Mar., at 8 A.M.
"KALIO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 31st Mar., at 10 A.M.

These Formosa Lineers will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 78 will be used.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

TEL. Nos 744 and 745.

K. YAMASAKI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. "CHINA"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU TO SAN FRANCISCO.

APRIL 10, 1918.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER

SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passage Agent,
Princes' Buildings, 100, Queen's Road.

